

# PER.C6™ Cells

Tumorigenicity Assessments of  
a Cell Substrate used to  
Produce Ad5-Vectored  
HIV-1 Vaccines

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# Generation of PER.C6™ Cell Line (Crucell): Transfection of Primary Human Embryonal Retinal Cells with *Minimal* Ad5 E1 Sequence

## Helper cell lines

HEK293

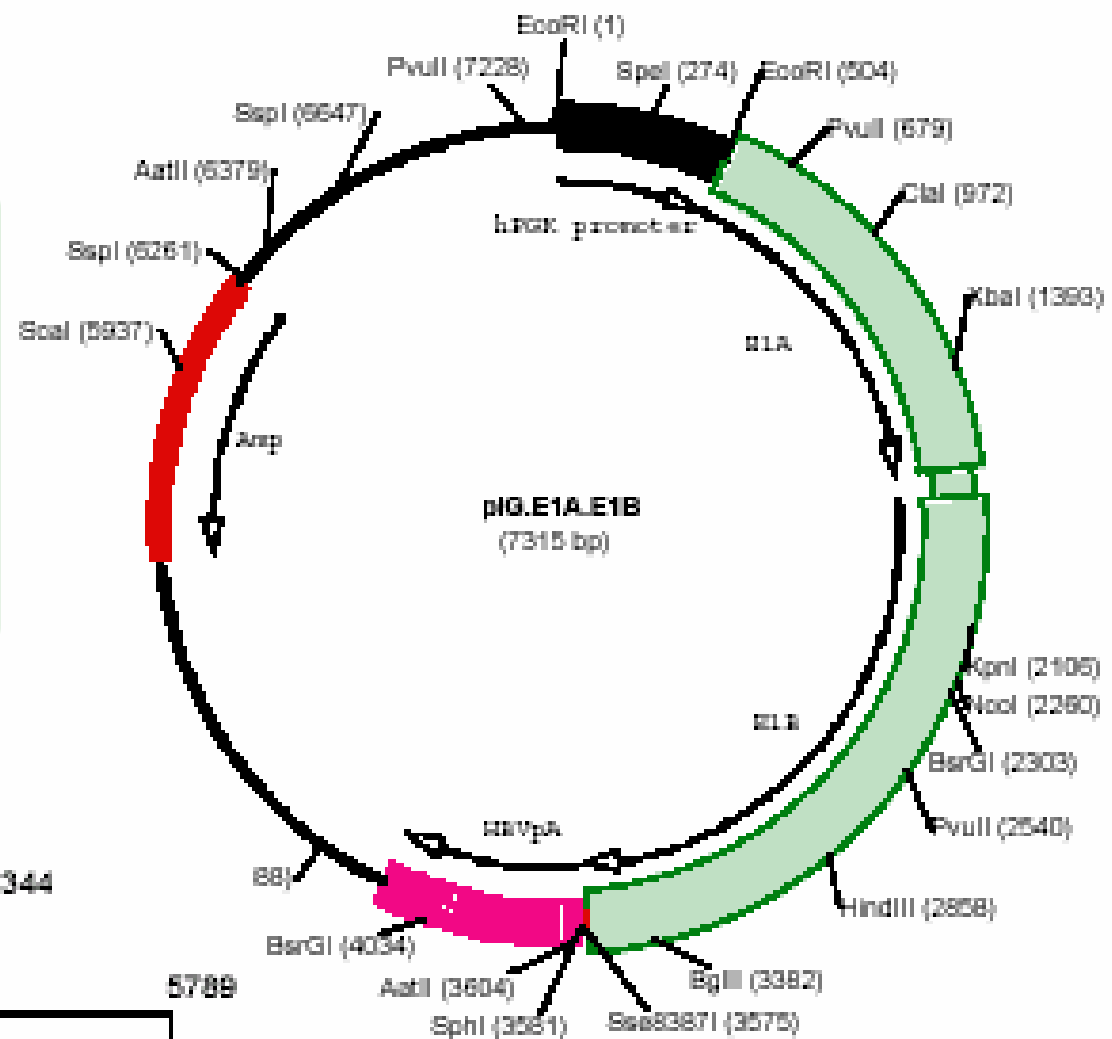
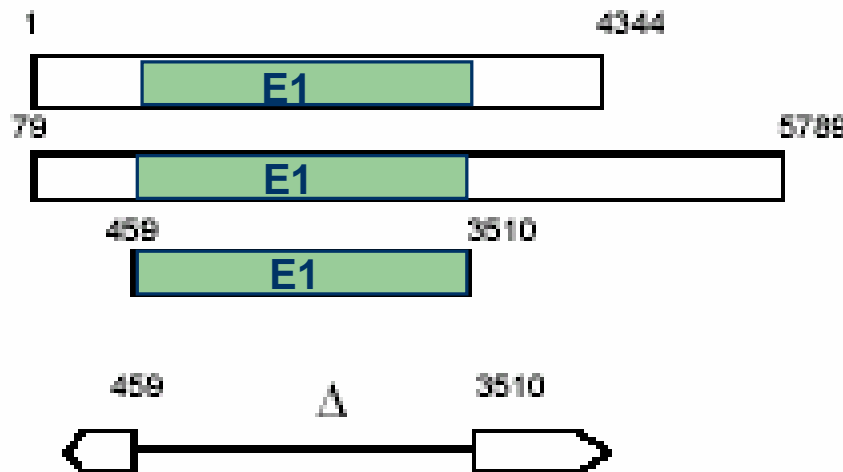
HER911

PER.C6™

## Adenovectors

IG.Ad.MLP1.TK

## Ad5 sequences



# PER.C6™ Cell Line (Crucell)

- ~ 5 copies of E1 per haploid genome
- Immortalized
- Aneuploid
  - Chr number of 42 to 161 (Mode = 64)
- Continuous Cell Line
- “Designer Cell Substrate” (E1)

# Tumorigenicity Assessments for PER.C6™

- Cells
- DNA
- Cell Lysate
- Vaccine Product

# Tumorigenicity Studies of PER.C6™ Cells

- To characterize the phenotype of the cell substrate
  - PER.C6™, *not* host, cell tumors
- 12-wk s.c. studies in nude mice
  - PER.C6™ cells form tumors at dose of  $10^7$  cells, negative at  $\leq 10^5$  cells
  - “Weakly” tumorigenic relative to HeLa, which form tumors at  $10^5$  cells

# Tumorigenicity Studies of PER.C6™ Cellular DNA

- To assess the tumorigenic risk of residual DNA in a vaccine
  - Addressed by WHO limit for residual DNA in parenteral vaccines produced on CCL

# WHO Limit of 10 ng per Dose (Parenteral)

- Based on risk of transmitting an oncogene
  - Tumor-Producing Dose (TPD) of polyoma DNA = 2  $\mu\text{g}$
  - TPD of cellular DNA = ???
    - Assumed 1 oncogene per cell; Corrected for genome size
    - 100 pg cellular DNA =  $0.5 \times 10^{-10}$  of TPD
    - TPD = **2 grams** of cellular DNA
- 10 ng per dose =  $2 \times 10^8$  safety margin
  - Similar margin should be obtained using TPD of ras+myc (Peden) and assuming 2 oncogenes per cell

# Tumorigenic Risk of Residual PER.C6™ Cellular DNA

- Residual DNA in Ad5 HIV Vaccines = < 40 pg
  - Orders of magnitude below WHO Limit of 10 ng
- Studies of DNA from highly tumorigenic cells
  - Uniformly negative at doses of 100 ug to 1 mg
- Value of a PER.C6 DNA study
  - Additional assurance



# PER.C6™ DNA: 5-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Newborn Hamsters

Treatment Group *	Number of Hamsters	Tumors at Injection Site	Malignant Ovarian Teratoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	40	0	0
Control-2 (vehicle)	45	0	1
PER.C6 DNA ^ (100 µg)	20	0	0

\* Injected s.c, 18-36 h after birth. Necropsied at ~5 months.

^ **No treatment-related tumors.**

# PER.C6™ DNA: 5-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Nude Mice

Treatment Group *	Number of Mice	Tumors at Injection Site	Malignant Lymphoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	20	0	0
Control-2 (vehicle)	20	0	0
PER.C6 DNA (225 µg)	20	0	1 <sup>^</sup>

\* Injected s.c. Necropsied at ~5 months.

<sup>^</sup> **Not considered treatment-related.**

Consistent with reports of spontaneous lymphoma in nude mice.

Tumor negative by PCR for E1.

Repeated study to confirm the lack of a treatment-related effect.

# PER.C6™ DNA: 9-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Nude Mice

Treatment Group *	Number of Mice	Tumors at Injection Site	Malignant Lymphoma^	Lung Benign Adenoma	Skin Benign Papilloma	Skin Malignant Fibrosarcoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	100	0	1	1	1	0
Control-2 (vehicle)	100	0	4	1	1	1
PER.C6 DNA (250 µg) **	100	0	2	0	1	0

\* Injected s.c. Necropsied at 9 months (vs. 5 mo). 100 mice/group (vs. 20)

^ **Lymphoma observed in control mice.**

\*\* **No treatment-related increase in any tumor type.**

All tumors negative by PCR for Alu and E1.

# Tumorigenicity Studies of a PER.C6™ Cell Lysate

- To assess the tumorigenic risk of cellular residuals
  - Particularly, hypothetical adventitious tumor viruses
  - Also, DNA as chromatin

# Sensitivity of Newborn Hamsters and Rats to Tumor Viruses

<b>Virus*</b>	<b>Test Species</b>	<b>Latency</b>
<b>Ad12</b>	<b>Hamster and rats</b>	<b>1-3 and 3-5 months</b>
<b>Ad7</b>	<b>Hamster</b>	<b>2-4 months</b>
<b>Ad3</b>	<b>Hamster</b>	<b>5 months</b>
<b>Ad9</b>	<b>Rats</b>	<b>3-5 months</b>
<b>Simian Ad7</b>	<b>Hamster and rats</b>	<b>1 and 3 months</b>
<b>SV40</b>	<b>Hamster</b>	<b>3-6 months</b>
<b>Polyoma</b>	<b>Hamster and rats</b>	<b>1-2 months</b>

\* Doses between  $10^3$  -  $10^9$  pfu.

## PER.C6™ Cell Lysate: 6-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Newborn Rats

Treatment Group *	Number of Rats	Tumors at Injection Site	Malignant Lymphoma	Malignant Mammary Adenocarcinoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	102	0	0	2
Control-2 (vehicle)	102	0	1	0
PER.C6 Lysate (10 <sup>7</sup> lysed cells) **	102	0	0	2

\* Injected s.c. at 12-30 h after birth

\*\* **No treatment-related increase in any tumor type.**  
Tumors negative by PCR for Alu and E1.

# PER.C6™ Cell Lysate: 6-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Newborn Hamsters

Treatment Group *	Number of Hamsters	Tumors at Injection Site	Mesenteric Lymph node Histiocytic Sarcoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	100	0	0
Control-2 (vehicle)	100	0	0
PER.C6 Lysate (10 <sup>7</sup> lysed cells)	100	0	1 <sup>^</sup>

\* Injected s.c. at 12-30 h after birth

<sup>^</sup> **Not considered treatment-related.**

Low incidence and occurs spontaneously in hamsters.  
Tumor negative by PCR for Alu and E1.

# Tumorigenicity Studies of a Vaccine Produced on PER.C6™ Cells

- MRKAd5-vectored HIV-1 gag vaccine
- To assess the tumorigenic risk of cellular residuals
  - Particularly, hypothetical adventitious tumor viruses



# MRKAd5 gag: 6-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Newborn Rats

Treatment Group *	Number of Rats	Tumors at Injection Site	Malignant Lymphoma
Control-1 (vehicle)	100	0	1
Control-2 (vehicle)	100	0	0
MRKAd5 gag (10 <sup>11</sup> vp) ^	100	0	0

\* Injected s.c. at 12-30 h after birth

^ **No treatment-related tumors.**

# MRKAd5 gag: 6-month S.C. Tumorigenicity Study in Newborn Hamsters

Treatment Group *	Number of Hamsters	Tumors at Injection Site	Myeloid Leukemia
Control-1 (vehicle)	100	0	0
Control-2 (vehicle)	100	0	0
MRKAd5 gag (10 <sup>10</sup> vp)	100	0	1 <sup>^</sup>

\* Injected s.c. at 12-30 h after birth

<sup>^</sup> **Not considered treatment-related.**

Low incidence and occurs spontaneously in hamsters.

Tumor negative by PCR for Alu and E1.

# Summary

- PER.C6™ cells
  - A continuous cell line
  - Capable of forming tumors in nude mice
- PER.C6™DNA
  - Non-tumorigenic in newborn hamsters and nude mice at 100 and 250 ug, respectively
    - $>10^6$ -fold excess dose relative to residual DNA in vaccine
  - Residual DNA level in Ad5 HIV vaccines  $\ll$  WHO limit

## Summary (cont.)

- PER.C6™ Cell Lysate
  - Non-tumorigenic in newborn rats and hamsters at a dose of  $10^7$  lysed cells
- Adenovirus HIV-1 gag vaccine produced on PER.C6™ cells
  - Non-tumorigenic in newborn rats and hamsters at a dose of  $10^{10}$  and  $10^{11}$  vp, respectively
  - $>10^4$  excess dose by BW

# Conclusions

- No evidence for tumorigenic activity of cellular residuals from PER.C6™ cells, including either DNA or hypothetical adventitious agents
- Findings support the continued use of PER.C6™ as a substrate for vaccine production

